3. The method of claim 2, wherein:
the depth map is a first depth map;
the display profile is a first display profile;
the corrective eyewear scenario is a first corrective eyewear scenario;
the graphical output is a first graphical output;
the method further comprises:
scanning at least the portion of the face of the user using the sensor to generate a second depth map;
determining a second corrective eyewear scenario using the second depth map;
selecting a second display profile that is associated with the second corrective eyewear scenario; and
generating a second graphical output in accordance with the selected second display profile; and
the second corrective eyewear scenario corresponds to the registered user not wearing the corrective eyewear.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein:
the threshold is a first threshold;
the similarity score is a first similarity score; and
determining the corrective eyewear scenario using the depth map, comprises:
identifying a subset of identity maps of the set of stored biometric identity maps, the subset of identity maps associated with the corrective eyewear scenario; and
determining a second similarity score between the depth map and the subset of identity maps.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein:
the corrective eyewear scenario corresponds to the registered user not wearing a corrective eyewear; and
the graphical output compensates for a vision deficiency while the user is not wearing the corrective eyewear.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
detecting an eye movement of the user; and
in accordance with the eye movement corresponding to an eye strain condition, modifying the graphical output of the portable electronic device.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein:
the display profile is associated with prescription information related to a visual acuity of the user; and
the graphical output is generated based, at least in part, on the prescription information.

8. A method of providing a graphical output for an electronic device, the method comprising:
displaying a set of graphical objects, each one of the set of graphical objects produced using a different level of vision correction;
receiving a user selection of a graphical object of the set of graphical objects;
in response to the user selection, identifying a display profile that is associated with the selected graphical object;
generating the graphical output in accordance with the display profile;
scanning at least a portion of a face of a user using a sensor;
generating a depth map using the scan; and
storing the depth map and associating the depth map with the display profile.

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising:
determining, based on the user selection, that the user has a myopic vision condition;
generating a new depth map based on a subsequent scan of the user;
determining, using the new depth map, whether the user is wearing a corrective eyewear; and
in accordance with a determination that the user is wearing the corrective eyewear, causing a display to display the graphical output.

10. The method of claim 8, further comprising:
determining, based on the user selection, that the user has a hyperopic vision condition;
generating a new depth map based on a subsequent scan of the user;
determining, from the new depth map, whether the user is wearing a corrective eyewear; and
in accordance with a determination that the user is not wearing the corrective eyewear, causing a display to display the graphical output.

11. The method of claim 8, further comprising:
detecting an eye movement of the user using the sensor; and
in accordance with a determination that the eye movement corresponds to an eye strain condition, generating the graphical output.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein:
the display profile is one of a set of display profiles;
each display profile of the set of display profiles is associated with a different appearance of the user; and
each different appearance of the user corresponds to a respective corrective eyewear scenario.

13. The method of claim 8, wherein:
displaying the set of graphical objects comprises presenting a set of successive screens to the user; and
each one of the set of successive screens contains one or more graphical objects of the set of graphical objects.

14. The method of claim 8, further comprising:
determining, from the user selection, a visual acuity of the user; and
displaying information regarding the visual acuity to the user.

15. An electronic device comprising:
a housing;
a display positioned at least partially within the housing and configured to display a graphical output;
a transparent cover positioned at least partially over the display;
an optical sensor positioned below the transparent cover and configured to obtain a scan of a portion of a face of a user; and
a processor configured to:
generate a depth map using the scan;
determine a similarity score between the depth map and one or more identity maps of a set of stored biometric identity maps that are associated with a registered user;
in response to the similarity score exceeding a threshold, identify the user as the registered user;
determine a corrective eyewear scenario using the depth map;
select a display profile that is associated with the corrective eyewear scenario; and
generate a graphical output in accordance with the selected display profile.

16. The electronic device of claim 15, wherein:
the optical sensor comprises a light emitting module configured to project a dot pattern on the portion of the face of the user; and